

## LOCAL NEWS.

**AGENT.**—Mr. James E. Given is authorized to receive all moneys owing for subscriptions to this paper in the routes of the Northern Liberties, heretofore owned by Mr. John Matthews.

**NOTICE.**—The patrons of this paper residing in the first ward are notified that Mr. Dillow is no longer our agent, and all sums due for the paper must be paid to Mr. L. B. Parker, who is now the agent for that ward.

**SERVICES AT THE CAPITOL.**—Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, a large number of persons were in attendance at the services in the Hall of Representatives yesterday morning. After an eloquent prayer, in which he alluded to the present troubles in the country, and hoped that the Almighty would so overcome all things that there might speedily be a restoration of love, peace, harmony, and gratitude, the Chaplain of the House, Rev. T. H. Stockton, took for his text the words: "Christ came into the world to save sinners."

The venerable speaker commenced by observing that this statement proposed, at the outset, a plan, and the arrangement for the fulfillment of the plan was virtually embodied in the phrase, "Come into the world." The phrase in itself implied both free existence and extra-mundane existence. All things constrained us to believe that there was something important required to be done to cause the agent of God, the Lord Jesus Christ, to come into the world, and that this world was the best place in which to do it. The inquiry arose, what was there to be done which demanded such an intervention? The object was plain enough; it was to save sinners. But the plan was a mystery. What made it necessary for Christ to come into the world to save sinners? There was a certain class of thinkers, well skilled in all the ordinary branches of science, who imagined that they were well acquainted with these things. This class had wondered why a human being might not just as well have been sent to accomplish these things, but, failing to appreciate the force, the power, and the simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus, they were left, with all their genius, the victims of a fatal error, that chilled themselves and made their intellect useless to mankind. This class of thinkers also urged that this agent of God might have come into the world in his peculiar relation; that he might have come in the nature of an angel. In this way he might have failed to fulfill the nature of his mission. He took not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. He was born not like as God, but under the Lord. He was in all points tempted like as man was tempted. He came into the world as a poor, patient, laborious, afflicted, self-denying man. The question had been raised by these men, if no other man could accomplish the purpose for which Christ came upon the earth, why could he do it? The challenge he regarded as a fair one.

Some endeavored to escape by saying the phrase "Christ came into the world" did not imply that he was a foreigner to it. They agreed that he was nothing more than a man, and did nothing more than other men could have done, if they had the Divine assistance. This was certainly a summary manner of dealing with it, and those who chose might take advantage of it.

The speaker then proceeded to remark that it could not have been necessary for Christ to come into the world merely to work miracles. It was impossible for the sinner to be saved without miracles. But if truth may be taught from man to man, and examples be set by man to man, without the aid of the Lord, so also might miracles be wrought by man for man. It was impossible to place divine power in the hands of any human agent.

Three answers had been given, and not found sufficient to prove that a mere man, divinely empowered, could not save sinners. What was it, then? Happy for the tongue that tells it, and happy for the heart that hears it! It was to make an atonement for our sins that Christ came. It was to cleanse us from all unrighteousness that Christ came. It was to die for us that Christ came. He was caused to be born of woman. He was a subject of the law. He had our infirmities. He was tempted as we are tempted. It was well that he had not taken the form of angels. Could the form of angels have been taken and died as he did? It was well that he had taken the seed of Abraham; for while all other men were sinners, he was sinless. Regeneration was the work that was to affect the whole past and the whole future.

In this matter, the duty of those present was inseparable from their interests. It was their duty to seek God and obey him.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.**—Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock a special train of cars arrived in this city, via Baltimore and Ohio railroad, containing one of the three companies of artillery ordered from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Gen. Scott. The company immediately went into garrison at the Arsenal, where quarters were in readiness for them. They number eighty-four men, and bring with them sixty-nine horses. We understand that the other two companies proceed direct to Fort McHenry, where they will remain until further orders from Gen. Scott. The Marines which left this city a short time since to garrison that fort, being relieved by the troops from Fort Leavenworth, came back yesterday morning in the 6 o'clock train. We understand the artillery will drill on the enclosure north of the Penitentiary at 10 o'clock this morning.

**FIRE PATROLS.**—The numerous fires that have occurred in the city of late, evidently the work of incendiaries, have caused the citizens to organize themselves into patrols for the preservation of their property from the midnight torch. The plan is to keep up a guard on every square in the city, who shall patrol that square in hopes of preventing further conflagrations. We sincerely trust the heartless miscreants who have done so much mischief may be speedily discovered, and receive that condign punishment the second rule merit.

**SALE OF ARMS.**—The existing excitement and apprehended troubles have had the effect to render the trade in arms exceedingly brisk in this city. Large quantities of fine weapons have been purchased by city dealers to supply the great demand, and a prime topic of discussion is the relative merits of the various kinds of life preservers.

**ANOTHER FIRE.**—Saturday morning, the stable of John Paxton, better merchant, in Georgetown, and who occupies a stand in the Centre Market, was fired and burnt to the ground. The city engines were on the spot, but too late to save anything. The fire was communicated in the hay loft.

**PERSONAL.**—Col. J. H. Sotheron and Col. J. E. Waring, of Maryland, Major G. T. Beauregard, U. S. Engineers, and Lieut. G. U. Morris, U. S. N., are at Willards.

Hon. Charles Case, of Indiana, is at the Washington House.

**SCENES AT THE CAPITOL ON SATURDAY.**—By far the largest crowd ever assembled together at one time, in the Senate Chamber, congregated on Saturday to listen to the delivery of Senator Seward's great speech. Long before the hour of noon, the galleries were filled to overflowing with persons eager to hear the distinguished Senator's views on the existing state of affairs; and so intense was the desire of some excitable individuals to secure a position inside of the galleries, that five dollars was offered and willingly paid for a seat. So dense was the throng, both in the galleries and in the lobbies, that locomotion was greatly impeded thereby, causing considerable merriment among the vast crowd. One fellow, more eager than the rest, who was bound to have a seat *anywhere*, in making a dash through the crowd, got so tangled up as to have his coat completely torn from his back, and was compelled to retire in his shirt sleeves, not even "saving the pieces." Another chap, slim enough to tread meal in a gun barrel, succumbing to the pressure, was forced upwards, and was passed over the heads of the crowd in real Bowery Theatre pit style, and landed safely outside of the dense mass.

Another incident occurred, which very fortunately resulted as it did. A young man, wearing his hair a la Pryor, and bearing upon his arm an overcoat which contained a revolver, when outside of the gallery, dropped it upon the floor, causing the pistol to explode with a loud report. As it happened, no one was injured, which was very fortunate, considering the crowd in the immediate neighborhood of the explosion.

**ROBBERY AT THE PENITENTIARY.**—On Thursday night last, a daring robbery was committed at the Penitentiary. It appears that for some time past no guard has been kept upon the wall. This fact was probably known to the rascals engaged in the burglary. A rail was placed from the wall of the Arsenal to that of the Penitentiary, along which the burglars passed to a point opposite the shoemakers' shop, which is in a separate building from the Penitentiary. They forced the door of the shoe shop, and took therefrom a pair of boots, a lot of prisoners' clothing, and other articles. They then entered the sentry box on the top of the wall, took therefrom a valuable pistol, belonging to one of the guards, and decamped. This is certainly one of the most daring robberies we have ever been called on to record, and indicates a want of attention to duty, on the part of those placed in charge, which is highly reprehensible, and deserves a full and complete investigation. It has been customary of late to smother up transactions at this institution, but we intend to keep a sharp lookout in that direction, and keep our readers fully posted concerning the movements of those in charge. Robbing a Penitentiary! Who ever heard of the like?

**A NEW CHURCH AND NEW WEAPONS.**—We understand that a military organization in this city, called the "National Volunteers," composed principally of Government clerks, which was formed during the last campaign, as an offset to the Wide Awakes, and which has given unmistakable evidence of its bravery and warlike spirit by an attack upon a defenceless building, has lately adopted the following peculiar cheer: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. It having been understood that the President refuses to grant them arms, they have determined to adopt *legs* as their weapons of defence. Officer Retreat has been elected their captain, and has issued his orders to the company to be prepared to march four days after the month of February. Paymasters Stealings and Pickings have made arrangements to pay the company off in Indian trust bonds.

**A STUMP SPEAKER.**—We were somewhat amused, on Saturday evening, in listening to the sublime efforts of a candidate for oratorical fame, who was astounding a large crowd of waiters, hack-drivers, newsboys, and loafers, in Brown's Hotel, by an impromptu speech, in which he discussed the condition of the country generally; declared that he had fourteen slaves, and, if secession came, they would be rendered of no value whatever.

"Union men," said he, "why will ye stand? Be up and doing! Come into the coalition! Come into the congeniality!" We tried hard to discover what he meant by "coalition" and "congeniality," but no one could inform us. A declaration that he was a Democrat seemed to tickle the fancy of a young gentleman in a blue coat and brass buttons, who invited him to "go in." Stump speaker went in, but was soon brought up standing by Lieutenant McHenry, of the police, who let him go, on condition that he would behave himself, and not trouble the guests of the hotel with any more of his impromptu speeches. He thought the officer had a very poor appreciation of his oratorical powers, but regarded the suggestion of the officer a very good one, and incontinently sloped.

**AN EFFICIENT PATROLMAN.**—The patrol of the first district of the second ward, recently organized, went on duty Saturday night. Among others who volunteered to look for incendiaries was a man named Norton, who unfortunately is too fond of an occasional "smile." On the night in question, he took rather more than an occasional smile, and was soon quite "tipsy." In going his rounds, he came across several members of the auxiliary guard standing on a corner. Thinking he had full powers as a policeman, he ordered them to disperse; which order they obeyed, in what seemed to him both a novel and unjustifiable manner, by adjourning to the Guardhouse, taking him along with them. Yesterday morning a charge of being drunk having been preferred against him, and not having the "needful" to pay his fine, he was sent to the workhouse. We hope that those engaged in the patrol movement will look well to the steadiness of the recruits, as it would be very awkward for a drunken patrolman to be not able to hold a sober incendiary if he should happen to catch him.

**FIRE IN REPUBLICAN ROW.**—About one o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. C. Lent and his family, who reside on Fourth street, between P and Q streets, were aroused by the smell of smoke in one of the sleeping apartments. Upon making a search, fire was discovered in the south building of the row, which consists of five new bricks, the building being unoccupied, and only used as a place for storing hay and some sacks of meal. The hay had been set on fire, which had communicated to the meal bags. The fire was extinguished, though not until considerable damage had been done. It was discovered that an incendiary had entered by pulling a board off the fence in the back yard, and entered the basement by the back door. As usual, the second rule escaped.

**POLICE MATTERS.**—Before Justice Barnard.—Flora Campbell, a colored damsel, was arrested by Officer Klopfer, for being drunk and riotous; fined \$3.15.

Virginia Russell, Mary Jane Hall, and Barbara Burley, were arrested by the same officer, for a similar offence. Miss Virginia was fined \$5.15, and the other two \$3.94 each.

A modest young lady, Miss Margaret Tyler, was brought before the court for using profane and indecent language, for which she was arrested by Officer Ginnaty, and fined \$1.94.

John McCoy was also arrested by Officer

Ginnaty, for exposing his person, and fined \$1.15.

Before Justice Johnson.—Isaac White (colored) was arrested by Officer King, charged with stealing a pistol from J. P. Bartholow. He was committed for a further hearing.

Before Justice Dunn.—James Lynch was arrested by Officer Irvin, charged with gently rubbing his foot against a portion of a German gentleman's pants, for which he was fined \$2.94.

S. Tucker was brought in by Officer Beitzell, for profanity, and mulcted in the sum of \$1.58. T. Gallaher was arrested by the same officer, for disorderly conduct, and fined \$2.94.

**A YOUNG SECESSIONIST.**—We noticed a few evenings since a little son of a somewhat noted Southern Senator, rigged out in a red cap, and wearing the disunion cockade. In his hand was a toy musket, with bayonet.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**—In this court, on Saturday, the case of Spain vs. Hamilton was further argued by Mr. Carlisle for defendant.

**THE STONECUTTERS IN COUNCIL.**

*Enthusiastic Meeting of the Mechanics' Union Rifles at Temperance Hall.*

This new corps, composed principally of the stonecutters of this city, met in large numbers at Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of completing their organization by electing their officers, &c.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Thomas McGrath, and the roll was called by the Secretary, Mr. William Middleton.

An opportunity was then afforded to those present who desired to become members of the company to come forward and enroll their names. A large number responded to the invitation.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws then reported. Portions of the Washington Light Infantry constitution and by-laws were read by the Secretary, and adopted by the meeting, subject to further revision by a committee to be appointed by the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Copeland, the officers elect were appointed that committee. Adopted.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to select suitable persons for officers, made their report.

Mr. Alexander Rutherford was selected as Captain, Mr. George Brown as First Lieutenant, and Mr. Geo. H. Brown as Quartermaster.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot, when the above gentlemen were elected.

After some discussion as to the proper mode of electing officers, in which Messrs. Carroll, Gould, Rooney, Fritch, and others, participated, the election was declared unanimous.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Carroll, and Rooney, was then appointed, to inform Mr. Rutherford and Mr. George Brown of their election.

Mr. George H. Brown, the Quartermaster elect, who was present at the meeting, being called upon for a speech, responded in a few neat and appropriate remarks, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred, and pledging himself to do his best for the furtherance of the interests of the company.

Considerable discussion ensued, as to whether Scott's or Hardee's tactics be adopted for the drill, and whether rifles or muskets be used as arms. It was finally resolved to leave the matter to the discretion of the officers.

A committee of five was appointed to procure an armory.

The question occurring, whether the company be a permanent or only a temporary organization, it was resolved, by a large majority, that it be permanent.

The officers appointed a committee to procure arms, &c.

The meeting, after some discussion upon that question, adjourned.

The Mechanic Union Rifles already number near one hundred men, composed, as their name would designate, entirely of workmen and mechanics.

Mr. Richard Morgan, at the previous meeting, was elected Treasurer of the company, and not Mr. William Morgan, as was erroneously stated.

**Georgetown Correspondence.**

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Jan. 11, 1861.

Board of Common Council met yesterday evening, Mr. E. Pickrell, President, in the chair. All the members present except Messrs. Dodge and English.

A message was received from the Mayor, asking for an increase of the police force; which was referred to Mr. Stake. Mr. Stake then presented a bill authorizing the Mayor to appoint eight additional policemen for such a length of time as might be needed, which was passed.

**M. SMITH,**  
Fashionable Tailor,  
No. 618 Garrison street, between I and Virginia avenue, Navy Yard.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Jan 10

**HENNING'S**

**ISLAND EMPORIUM,**

Seventh street, near Maryland avenue, Island.

For the sale of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Particular attention is called to the

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT,

In which I have had thirteen years experience, and in which great inducements are offered.

Now on hand—

Ladies' Button, Congress, and Lace Heel Gaiters, from \$1.25 to \$3.

Ladies' Morocco and Goat Heel Boots from \$1 up.

Ladies' No Heel Boots from 75 cents to \$1.25.

Misses' Boots from 50 cents up.

A large variety of Misses' and Children's Shag-bay's Boots from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Youth's Boots from \$1 to \$2.

Men's Boots from \$1.50 to \$6.

Men's Gaiters from \$1.25 to \$4.

Men's Water Proof Boots from \$2.50 up.

My stock of

**India Rubber Goods**

Is very large, consisting of

Men's Hip and Knee Boots, Sandals, and Overs.

Ladies' Boots, Bucking, Slippers, and Sandals.

Misses' and Boy's Gums.

Having purchased my Gums directly from the

manufacturers, I am prepared to sell them from

ten to twelve and a half per cent less than the

usual prices for cash, there having been a heavy

rise this season.

On hand, left over from last year, a few pairs

of Men's Gums at \$1, and Ladies' small sizes at

50 cents.

**Hats and Caps.**

Wishing to reduce my stock of Hats and Caps, I

will offer great inducements in these articles. I

have on hand a good assortment of Black and

Colored, High and Low Crown, Soft and Stiff,

Fine and Common, Fashionable Hats.

Fashionable Silk and Cassimere Hats.

Children's Fancy Dress Caps, some neat styles,

and very cheap.

Gent's and Boys' Glazed, Dress, and Warm

Caps.

Hats for Middle-aged Gentlemen.

**Gent's Ready-Made Clothing.**

Business Suits, Dress Suits, and Working Suits.

Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union

Pants.

Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union

Coats.

Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union

Vests.

Pants from \$1.25 to \$7. Vests from \$1 to \$7.

Business Coats from \$2.50 to \$12. Over Coats

from \$3 to \$30.

Black Cloth Dress Coats from \$4 to \$18.

A large stock of fine silk, satin, and velvet

Vests of very neat styles.

Bargains may be expected for cash.

**Furnishing Goods.**

Gent's Linen, Paper, Garrotte, Turnover, and

Standing Collars.

Ten Paper Collars for 25 cents.

Linen Collars from \$1.50 per dozen up.

Neck-Ties, Neck-Handkerchiefs, and Stocks.

Undershirts, of Merino, Cotton, Canton Flannel,

Red Flannel, &c.

Drawers to match.

Merino, Wool, and Cotton Hosiery.

Shirts—Linen, Marseilles, and Cotton, Plain and

Fancy Bosoms, Check, Seamen's, and Fancy

Shirts.

Jumpers, Overalls, Net Jackets, and Guernsey

Frocks.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemmed and not

Hemmed.

Kid, Buck, Merino, Thread, Silk, Wool, and

Driving Gloves and Gauntlets.

Suspenders and Umbrellas.

**Remember the place—**

Seventh street, between Maryland avenue and

Smithsonian grounds, Island.

dec 17—1m GEORGE C. HENNING.

**HENRY JANNEY,**

No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and

Seventh streets, Washington, D. C.,

**MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S**

**FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,**

AS AT ALL TIMES A SUFFICIENT FORCE OF THE MOST

experienced hands to make promptly to order every variety of work in his line. He has on

## BY TELEGRAPH.

**Arrival of the Star of the West.**

New York, Jan. 12.—The Star of the West, with the troops recently from Charleston, arrived here last night. The Star of the West was struck by two balls, one on her bow, and the other on her starboard quarter, between her smoke stack and engine room. Nobody was hurt.

She struck on the bar twice, in coming out. At night she saw steamers coming out of Charleston harbor, and supposed they were in pursuit of her. On the same night she spoke the ship Emily St. Pierre, of Liverpool, from Charleston, which had been refused admittance into the port in consequence of having the American flag flying.

When leaving the harbor, the Star of the West received several parting shots from Morris Island, but they all fell short.

**U. S. Troops at St. Louis.**

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—By order of Lieut. General Scott, a detachment of United States troops today took possession of the sub-treasury, post office, and custom-house, at this city.

**A Union Salute.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—The House today passed a resolution to display the American flag from the Capitol dome, and fire a salute of 33 guns in honor of the Union while the flag was being hoisted.

**Message of the Governor of New Jersey.**

Governor Oden, of New Jersey, (elected by the People's party,) in his annual message, opposes secession, but advocates concession and compromise; urges the repeal of all laws of the State, if such there be, which are unjust to the South; calls upon Congress to agree upon some plan of adjustment of the national troubles, and in case of failure, urges the New Jersey Legislature to invite all the States to meet in National Convention to concert measures whereby the Union may be saved.

**Latest from Charleston.**

Charleston, Jan. 12.—Mr. Gourdin, a member of the Convention, went to Fort Sumter this morning on purely a private errand.

All kinds of rumors prevail here as to the cause of sending the two Secretaries of the Governor to Fort Sumter last night.

Some say dissatisfaction exists among Major Anderson's men; others say that a surrender is contemplated, and that he will evacuate.

Some people here are of the opinion that negotiations with the Government at Washington are going on for a peaceful surrender and a cessation of the warlike attitude now assumed. Good authority gives credit to this statement.

The steamer Excel came in today with news that the Brooklyn was off the bar. This is reliable. She was seen this morning.

Colonel Haynes, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieutenant Hall, from Fort Sumter, left for Washington today, with proposals and for instructions.

**Virginia Legislature.**

Richmond, Jan. 12.—The House has passed the Convention bill, with amendments, to refer its action relative to secession back to the people.

No action was taken on the subject in the Senate.

The excitement at the Capitol to-day was on the increase.

The Convention bill requires a vote to be taken at the time of the election, to determine whether the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people or not.

The election is to take place on the 4th of February, and the Convention to meet on the 18th proximo.

**LATER.**

Richmond, Jan. 12.—To-night the Senate passed the House Convention bill, with an amendment, fixing the 13th of February for the meeting of the Convention.

**Munitions of War.**

Norfolk, Jan. 12.—The steamer Express, of Baltimore, steamed up to Fort Norfolk last night, and took on board a quantity of ammunition. She stayed away at eight o'clock this morning. Rumor says she went to Fort Monroe.

**Alabama.**

Mobile, Jan. 12.—The passage of the ordinance of secession was celebrated here last night. One hundred guns were fired, and one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed for the defence of Mobile.

The aged and eminent Bishop Cobb, of the Episcopal Church, died at Montgomery yesterday.

**North Carolina Legislature.**

Raleigh, Jan. 12.—The Senate was engaged today in debating the Convention bill. No definite action was taken.

Affairs generally are quiet.

**Latest by Telegraph.**

**Seizure of the Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barrancas.**

Pensacola, Jan. 12.—The navy yard, near this city, and Fort Barrancas, were taken possession of at thirty minutes past one P. M., by the Florida and Alabama troops.

**Free Navigation of the Mississippi Stopped.**

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 12.—The artillery were ordered to Vicksburg by the Governor early this morning, to halt and question passing boats on the Mississippi river.

[This is a foretaste of that free navigation of the Mississippi, which the West will enjoy after the Union is dissolved.—Ed.]

**Kansas.**

Leavenworth, Jan. 12.—The message of Acting Governor Beebe to the Territorial Legislature is mainly devoted to local affairs. The financial condition of the Territory is discouraging, owing, in part, to the disastrous effect of the drought.